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The Bedford Gazette.

THE LITERATURE OF THE

Abolition Yankee.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Keystone Club of Bedford, Pa.,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1865,

By JAMES F. SHUNK, Esq., of York, Pa.

Correspondence.

BEDFORD, PA., NOV. 23, 1865.

JAMES F. SHUNK, ESQ:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned having been appointed a committee by the Keystone Club of Bedford, to request for publication a copy of your truly able lecture, delivered before that association, on Monday evening, 20th inst., take this mode of performing that most agreeable duty. Hoping that you will not fail to favor us with the desired copy, we remain

Respectfully yours,
O. E. SHANNON,
W. T. DAUGHERTY, } Committee.
N. J. LYONS,

YORK, PA., NOV. 28, 1865.

To *O. E. Shannon, W. T. Daugherty and N. Lyons, Esq's, Committee*:

GENTLEMEN:—The copy of my lecture before the Keystone Club of Bedford, which you requested in your note of the 23d inst., is herewith placed at your disposal, with sincere thanks for the kind spirit which dictated the request.

Very truly and respectfully, yours,
JAMES F. SHUNK.

I propose, to night, to discuss, as fully as I can, within the limits of an hour, the *Literature of the Abolition Yankee*. The subject is almost a novel one. We have had no time and been in no mood during the past five years, to examine the structure of the Yankee's prose, to count the feet in his couplets, or to discuss the merits or the morality of either. He has given us reading of another and heavier kind, which could not be put off. He has entertained us with tax-bills which took away our money, and proclamations which stood in stead of our laws, has diverted our attention from the light and demoralizing literature of the stalls, to the perusal of healthy tracts, showing to our delighted minds the blessings of a national debt and the joys of an early death in the arms of Conscription. To suppose a people with such pressing literature as this thrust into their hands, capable of reading anything else, is to give mankind credit for an amount of industry and a deal of composure which [illegible] to assert that there is no writing in the English language so thrilling, or which excites such lively personal interest in the reader, as the notice that he has been drafted and has ten days allowed him in which to prepare for glory or death.—The hard prose of the Conscription Act, has shaken hearts with a mightier touch than the loftiest lines of Skakspeare or the tenderest melody of Burns, precisely in the proportion as it is sadder and more tragic for a human creature to read his own doom than to dream over the woes and tears of visionary men and women, or of generations that are in the dust. Nor is the tax-collector a better friend to study than the provost-marshal. It is impossible to read poetry with satisfaction when you are engaged in estimating the comparative advantages of being shot or starved, conscripted or sold out of a home. Odes, ballads, plays, histories, novels, are alike impotent to engage the attention of the citizen, who is listening to the breathing of a government spy at his keyhole, waiting for the rap of a provost-guard at his door, or watching from his window for the approach of the bayonets which are to stimulate his patriotism. Since, then, the awful scenes of the years just past, have afforded us no time to charm our minds with the fancies of the world's wisest men, it is not likely that we should have given many midnights to the scribblings of the meanest race that ever read books or wrote them. Hence it is that my subject is not a hackneyed one.

Before we go further it is well to understand that by the *Abolition Yankee* I refer, and refer solely, to that band of malignants who now dominate over New England, and, as has been most truly said, "rule us for their pleasure and plunder us for their profit." There is a Democracy in the Eastern States which we must all respect and cling to, not merely because they are one with us in devotion to the constitution of our country, one with us in their contempt for the "higher law," one with us in the determination to preserve this government as a heritage for white men and their children, but because they bravely, steadfastly, and year by year, cast votes utterly hopeless for present effect, in the calm belief that God will bring us better days, and that, in any event, it "is better to be right than to be popular." Every word that we can utter in denunciation of the cruel and corrupt abolitionists is a word of praise to the noble men who have stood up against him in his home, and who have fearlessly sought to wipe from their own states the stigma of his crimes and to redeem the rest of the land from the curse of his rule. The names of such men as Pierce and Toucey and Seymour and the Curtises are thrice dear to us because they have proclaimed the truth and stood steadfast to it in the face of the most ferocious and lawless majority that ever held a land under its heel.

I have said that my subject is a novel one. It is, nevertheless, one of the most important that can engage your attention. It is impossible to overrate the power of books, of reading of all kinds. A printed word is the most potent influence on earth. The speech of an orator, no matter how eloquent he may be, no matter how much his music may charm the ear of those who hear him, dies out of the mind. You are delighted with it; you repeat it; you chat about it with your friends. But time weakens the impression. The words begin to fail and to be forgotten; new sights and sounds crowd them out of recollection. But a printed book is another thing. It addresses itself persistently, constantly and forever, to the eye and to the mind. Children read it although it may be but the rubbish of a library. It fastens its impression on young minds and old, with a firm, sharp touch which is beyond the power of spoken words, and which, if it begins to fade, can be deepened and renewed as often as you take up the forgotten pages. It never dies. Everywhere in the land you will find books, written by inconsiderable and even contemptible men, bought by chance and preserved by accident, which have influenced the minds of the millions who make up the people. To ignore such an influence, or to attempt to slight it, is as idle an undertaking as to seek to stay the flow of the tides or stop the sun in his rising. You *must* accept it; you *must* recognize it—the only thing you can do is to regulate it, and divert a flood which cannot be checked into channels from which you and your children may draw the water of life.

The abolition Yankees were the first people in the country to recognize this power. Deny them everything else—take away from them all the virtues to which they have no claim, honor, patriotism, common honesty—you must still concede to them the craft which selects the fittest means for a chosen end. They know the value of types and ink, the power of newspapers, the might of books, the witchery of words which address the eye and which speak to a people in their homes, by their hearthstones, and all the time.

It is hardly necessary to say anything to a Pennsylvania audience, especially if there are any middle-aged persons among it, of *Yankee cunning*. The time is even within my recollection, when the vendors of tin-ware, clocks and split-leather boots, swooped, summer by summer, from the recesses of the North through the peaceful defiles and valleys of this innocent old State, on their annual pilgrimage of swindling. Thousands of honest matrons from those cheeks the bloom has not yet faded, have been vexed out of all patience by those deceptive pots and kettles which glittered so fair in the sunshine, and lost their bottoms with such provoking alacrity when they were set upon the fire. Thousands of stalwart men, not old enough now to escape the grasp of a Conscription Act, have had their toes peep out and their feet go bare through those boots which the enticing eloquence of the wagon-man would not suffer them to refuse. Clocks are still standing on the mantel-piece of many a country homestead whose moveless hands, although unable to tell the time, speak loud enough of the rogue who brought them from the East. The yeomanry of Pennsylvnnia purchased their knowledge of the Yankee, dearly, with hard cash, and with a good deal of it. But they *have* the knowledge, and, if they remember it and apply it now, they have driven no hard bargain.

The tin-ware, the split-leather, the clock businesses, have all passed away. The gentlemen who vended those valuable commodities have retired upon their fortunes. Some of them have become saints, and are preaching the gospel; some of them Senators and are doctoring the Constitution; some of them contractors, and have set their squadrons on the field armed with cast-iron sabres, mounted on skeleton horses, and clad in picturesque rags of shoddy; some of them poets, and are tuning their lyres in praise of John Brown and the noble black; but all of them—Senator, saint, shoddy-contractor and tuneful warbler alike, are simply clock and tin-pedlers in a new disguise.

Their lyrics and their essays are of a piece with their kettles and their shoe-leather. They are a *sham*. The artist who has spent his early years in the contrivance of mechanical cheats is not likely, when he turns his attention to poetry, to forsake his old tricks, or establish any very close correspondence with the Muses. His sauce-pans and his similes, his shoe-pegs and his metaphors, are equally ingenious frauds. He is alike a dishonest tinker, whether he wields the pen, or holds the lap-stone.

Hence, the Abolition Literature is not the out-cropping of spontaneous genius, nor even the result of honest and patient labor. It is made to sell, to cheat, to deceive, not to improve or instruct. Its histories are artful and malicious inventions, designed to varnish the infamies which have blackened the whole history of the Party of Negro Emancipation, and to defame the Party of the constitution which held these States in firm and glorious Union as long as the reins of power were in their hands. Its theology has nothing in it of the spirit of Christ and the Apostles, or of the long line of worthies of all ages, of which each sect and sub-division of the Church can claim its share, whose patient, innocent, prayerful lives were given to seeking a clearer knowledge of God and bringing aliens and wanderers into closer communion with him. On the contrary, it is a kind of mixed, mad nonsense, made up of a series of incoherent interpretations of the Gospel, or strictures upon it, by insolent exhorters who rate their own bellowings higher than the thunders of Sinai. No two of them precisely agree in the portions of the Sacred Book which they scout and defy; in the exact texts which are to be cast out and rejected; but they are beautifully united in scorning and sneering at all of it which does not accord with the schemes, the passions, or the aggrandizement of each.

The songs of this Abolition Literature are by no means suggestive of the trill of birds which sing because song is their natural speech. The nasal pipe of the Puritan has nothing of the warble of the woods about it. His attempts to chirp after the fashion of Nature's born minstrels afford no pleasure, it is true; but it is the pleasure of a downright, hearty, shaking laugh at the ludicrous failure of the poor devil, who fancies, because he has counterfeited nutmegs with success, he can manipulate melody, and cheat you as readily in song.

To affect a thorough acquaintance with everything the Abolition Yankee has put into print, would imply an immense amount of leisure and a very small amount of taste on the part of the person who might set up any such claim. As it is not necessary to drink perpetually of the waters of the Nile, or even to take more than a single glass of it to taste its flavor and judge its quality, so with the tide of literary trash which, year by year, rolls from its New England fountains through ten thousand channels over all the rest of the land. It is as monotonous a mass as the current of the great "Father of Waters," and, I may add, quite as muddy. Indeed, one of the most amazing things about the productions of these people, is the sameness of their modes of thinking, their habit of looking at a subject and their fashion of discussing it. Their minds seem to be cast in one mould. Intellectually they are as much alike as little pigs are physically. They are all equally incapable of soaring for one moment above the bleak area of the sheep-walks and onion-patches on which they were born. They are all alike possessed with the idea that New England is not merely the *centre* of American civilization, literature and art, but that she holds all that we have of these things within her borders. Their admiration of one another is in proportion to their contempt for everybody else. Of course they are not above plundering and cheating each other, and the *smartest* man [illegible] fortune fastest by dishonest cunning. But, plundered and plunderer, the sharp fellow who has won, and the unlucky rogue who has lost, unite in exalting the fame of their common mother, and in despising those dull, "outside barbarians," to whom we have the misfortune to belong. In short, they are alike malignant, greedy, cunning, arrogant and unprincipled, and while these traits crop out more distinctly in some of their books than in others, they are not altogether missing in any of them.

There is an idea which these people have carefully fostered, and which has gained a certain prevalence through the agency of their political allies in this State, that they are naturally the intellectual superiors of our own citizens; especially that they are born to a pre-eminence in the world of letters. This idea is as destitute as anything can be of foundation in truth. I admit freely that they read more books, write more books and print more books than are read, written, or produced by all the rest of the country besides; and we must concede to them, therefore, a greater amount of activity with the pen and with the press than we claim for ourselves. But that is all that we concede. Tell me how many kitts of mackerel, or pounds of cod-fish, were caught last year, on the Yankee coast, under the stimulus of the enormous Government bounty; how many yards of calico and bales of shoddy were thrown out by the mills of Lowell, how many bushels of onions Weathersfield and her fragrant sister towns cast upon the market, how many cheeses came from the dairies of Connecticut, and how many clams from the shores of Rhode Island, and I can form some idea of how much the country owes New England for her annual contribution to the common stock of wealth. But books belong to a class of merchandise widely different from all these. Their *quality* is the measure of the debt we owe the people who give them to us. Their bulk, their weight, their numbers, avail nothing toward an estimate of the minds from which they emanate. A pocket copy of Shakspeare is worth all the trash under which the presses of New England ever groaned, all the millions of pages which her diligent scribblers ever fastened between covers. To thank a nation of untiring literary hacks simply for giving you *plenty* of books, is to rate poetry along with cheese and codfish.

The original Abolitionists were, with few exceptions, infidels. The reason for this fact, is quite plain. It was impossible to reconcile their political and moral doctrines with the will of God as revealed in his written word. Men who projected the rude rending of a peaceful and prosperous country, whose pathway to the accomplishment of their dear designs must needs be soaked with blood and strewn with corpses, could find no warrant for their schemes, but only awful rebuke, in the teachings of the Prince of Peace. Hence, since God's word could not be construed so as to sanctify their plans, they rejected it utterly. They sought their bloody patent in a "*higher law*," discerned and interpreted by themselves. This "law" was not only entirely at variance with the Holy Scriptures, but it made obedience to the Government of the country a gross and unpardonable sin. It is hardly necessary to repeat that famous sentence which Garrison inscribed at the head of "*The Liberator*," as its motto, and which was the watch-word of the original Abolitionists for a quarter of a century—"*The Constitution of the United States is a Covenant with Death and an Agreement with Hell!*"

At the earliest period of their existence, before they had even attained sufficient importance to be courted by demagogues for their vote, they manifested by the expression of this and kindred sentiments, that disregard for the decencies and humanities of life, that contempt for the feelings and the judgment of others, which has characterized them ever since. They ignored the possibility of the existence of an *honest* opinion opposed to any scheme or dogma of theirs. They shocked the religious feelings of pious people who had been trained to respect the Gospel, the name and teachings of Christ, by the most awful blasphemy. They hooted at the clergy and denounced them as a pack of crafty wolves, preying on their flocks and gathering an easy subsistence by playing on the fears and the superstitions of mankind. Theodore Parker, their ablest writer, could not conceal his scorn for the popular faith in the Redeemer. He spoke of Christ as a man of considerable talents and fair character, personally unpopular because somewhat in advance of his age. He sneered at the Lord's Supper in so many words, as "*a mere eating of baker's bread and drinking of grocer's wine.*" Abby Kelley took somewhat different ground, and by way of reconciling her brethren to the plan of salvation, roundly asserted that *Jesus Christ was a negro.* Their newspapers, their tracts, their anniversary addresses, the stump speeches with which under the name of sermons they profaned the Sabbath, were stuffed with such sentiments as these. I think, however, that their blasphemy culminated in the celebrated declaration of Henry C. Wright, published in "*The Liberator*:" "If God Almighty has the *power* to abolish slavery, *and does not do so immediately*, HE IS A VERY GREAT SCOUNDREL!"

If we believe that this Abolition excitement was the work of God, as we [illegible] from scores and hundreds of the pulpits of the North, we must believe that God confided His chosen work to a generation of infidels who exhausted their mother tongue in reviling Him as a "scoundrel," in denouncing His Sacred Supper as a mere *drinking-bout* and His revealed will as a *lie*.

Of the Literature of the Abolitionists up to the time when they grew to be a political force, little need be said. It consisted chiefly of newspaper articles, abusing everybody but themselves, sermons by divines who got their texts out of the "higher law," tracts written by meddlesome old women in England, biographies of runaway negroes manufactured by long-haired, hungry scribblers in Boston, and ballads of the precise pattern of Greeley's "*Ode to the American Flag*"—

"Tear down the flaunting lie!
Half-mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With hate's polluted rag!" etc.

Contempt for *Government*, was the great distinguishing feature of their early writings; but whether they despised the Government of God, or that of the Constitution, the Scriptures, or the flag, the *most*, it is extremely difficult to decide.

They gradually grew into numerical importance. The artistic exaggeration and pathetic painting of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, worked on thousands of weak heads and soft hearts and gave the party an impetus greater than that derived from the combined written and spoken falsehoods of the twenty years previous. Politicians began to court an alliance with these despised people, whom they had steadily denounced as fanatics, and with whom any correspondence had, hitherto, been considered as fatal to the prospects of a public man. You all know the result. The "Republican" party adopted the doctrines of the Abolitionists and swallowed up the original Society, leaders and all, in its overwhelming ranks. Demagogues who had spent the best part of their lives in warning the public against the "atrocious designs" of Garrison, Phillips and Parker, strove to out-strip each other in devotion to the emancipation of the negro, and in contempt for any constitution, or law, which stood in the way of it. They gained power, they became masters of the Government, and they have been ruling us since 1860, if not in accordance with the provisions of the "higher law," most certainly according to some kind of law not written in the common statute-book and altogether beyond the capacity of common people to interpret, or understand.

The Abolitionists were now the dispensers of patronage. Sword and purse were theirs. The rights and liberties of the whole people were at the disposal of their ruthless will. They no longer assembled in cock-lofts to hatch treason, they sent kidnappers swarming over the country, to discern it in men's eyes, to read it in the color of the ribbons about a baby's neck, or the trimming of its mother's bonnet, and to drag these incipient traitors, sucking conspirators and petticoated Catalines, to such dungeons as the humanity of Beast Butler and his kind might assign them. The scouters at lawful power became the sticklers for the most iron despotism. The "polluted rag" and the "flaunting lie," to which Greeley had addressed his beautiful ballad, became "*the dear old flag*," and men who had bled under it when Yankee blue-lights were luring the enemy to our coast, were beaten and imprisoned because they refused to degrade those grand old colors by flinging them to the breeze at the bidding of a brutal mob. Canting wretches who had wept over the separation of young niggers in the South; whose pocket-handkerchiefs had been soaked over the agonizing recital by some fugitive Sambo, of the shock which parting from his grandmother had cost him, clamored loudly for a law which rent every dear domestic tie known to our blood, which tore husband and wife, mother and son, brother and sister, asunder and forever; which sent the boys of a household, not to seek their subsistence in some new field of labor, but to lay down their young lives amid the hideous scenes of bloody battle, or the want and misery of a Southern prison! The "party of freedom," as they still style themselves, proved to be the party of Slavery whose shackles bound the wrists of their own race.

I am not discussing the merits or the success of the late war, nor will it be time to do so until its fruits shall have ripened. If it was for the *Union*, the Abolitionists are seeking with all their might to make it ineffective by shutting the gates of the Union on the States which are seeking in good faith to return to its pale. If it was for the *negro*, when we see the negro safely, satisfactorily and finally disposed of, it will be high time to congratulate each other on the good work and award to the Abolition party the praise of having brought it about with such an economical expenditure of blood and money. My object now is simply to show the marvellous inconsistency between their sentimental philanthropy when out of power and their brutal inhumanity when they gained it.

But grossly inconsistent as the abolitionists themselves have been, what shall we say of the reverend clergy who have struck hands with them? One would fancy that there could be little in common between men who claim to be ministers of God and expounders of his word, and blatant infidels who spit on the Book and defy the master. Granting even to these clerical gentlemen a spirit tolerant enough to edure insults [illegible], the commonest respect for their own cloth would seem to require that they should be somewhat shy of a party which could so recently find no more endearing name for them than "wolves" and "impostors." But it would really appear that affection for the negro is a stronger sentiment than love of God or self respect. Half the pulpits of the country have echoed during the past five years with the harangues of wondering intruders who never had a Bible in their hand, except when they swore on one that they were too old for the draft. Reverend gentlemen have suffered their flocks to be addressed by a class of men whose morals would exclude them from any decent household, not to say any pious one. The blasphemer and the bigot have fondly embraced each other, and sit, cheek by jowl, grinning over the bloodshed and ruin of the most terrible of civil wars. Stump-speakers have turned preachers and preachers have turned stump-speakers in such vast numbers, that a church-going man has sometimes, to inspect the pulpit, examine the hymn-books that lie in the seats, look curiously up at the organ, and trace out the saintly figures on the painted glass to satisfy himself that he is not in a pot-house, or at a ward meeting. Aisle and chancel, transept and spire, mere architectural outlines—are all that are left to identify hundreds of churches in this land as temples of God.

The consequence of this alliance between the infidel and the clerical Abolitionist, has been the production of a new class of books, tracts and papers. There are tens of thousands of pure-minded and conscientious women, of honorable and reverent men, whose minds could never be reached by the blasphemous arguments and appliances of the original, scoffing Abolitionists. They have been reared in the fear of God and taught to respect God's Book. To impress their minds, appeals must have the gloss of religion, at least, even if they have nothing of its spirit. This want has occasioned the production of by far the greatest mass of publications that have been issued in the Abolition interest. They are written sometimes by feeble-minded divines, who really believe what they say, sometimes by well-meaning females, who mistake the pangs of dyspepsia for the wrestlings of religious experience, but, most generally, they are the work of crafty rogues who deliberately concoct them with the design of poisoning the minds of the rising generation. It is against this vast mass of demoralizing and false literature that we have special occasion to be watchful. It comes to us in the most unsuspicious shapes. The first primer which you put into the hands of your baby, if it emanates from a Yankee press, has an instalment of poison adapted to a child learning its letters. Sunday-school books are chosen receptacles for the abominable doctrines of the Abolitionists. Biographies of eminent negroes, distinguished on their death-beds for devoted love to God and lively gratitude to John Brown, beguile the mind of many a little boy whose unconscious parents fancy that he is engaged in *Sunday reading*. They thus allow him to become an admirer of horse-stealing, and to acquire a profound respect for murder, and to form, under their very eyes, a noble ambition to emulate the great Brown in those evangelical accomplishments. Little newspapers, too, with wood-cuts, poetry and short tales, are provided in abundance to feed the intellectual appetite of the young. They affect to be devoted to religious instruction, but, if you scan them carefully, you are certain to find the inevitable *wool* cropping out and overgrowing all the flowers of rhetoric and figures of speech. I remember one of them presented to me in a railroad car by a pale gentleman with damp, long hair, strabismal eyes and craggy features, clad in full black and with a crape hat-band. It was embellished with a picture of a malignant and vicious-looking old man, nursing a young and extremely black *nig*. A gallows stood in the back-ground and underneath was the inscription—"*The Saint on his way to glory.*" Of course it was "Old John." I said nothing, but uttered a mild, mental aspiration that the worthy missionary might, at an early period, *join* "the Saint," in "Glory," or wherever else he may happen to be situated. This is but a small incident, but it is significant as showing the kind of trash which is being thrust into the hands of the people at every turn.

As children grow older, "Histories," "Geographies," and "Readers" are provided for them, all issuing from the same mint and graven with the same device. Histories of the United States are stuffed full of pictures of the "Pilgrim Fathers," the Bunker Hill Monument and Boston, as seen from all points of the compass, while the letter-press is devoted to the work of magnifying the piety of the "pilgrims" and the patriotism of their descendants. The "Readers" contain selections from the Yankee poets, all made in the same spirit of self-glorification, choice passages from the speeches of Mr. Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Garrison and other eminent patriots, and minute rules to perfect the pupil in the art of pronouncing the English language through the nose—the approved Yankee fashion.

Besides these various appliances there is an immense fund of magazine and periodical literature smuggled over our borders and into our houses, all saturated with the same falsehood, injustice and malignity. The *Atlantic Monthly* can at least claim the merit of obtaining its subscribers on no false pretence. It is notoriously an Abolition magazine. It is open in its villany, and its editors are not only gentlemen void of the moral sense, but entirely regardless of the fact that other people possess it. But the *Harpers* stand at the head of a different class of publishers. They are guilty of a perpetual and scandalous fraud upon the public. They affect to issue a "neutral" magazine and weekly. They call the latter a "Journal of Civilization," and the former a *literary* periodical. Until it begun to *pay* to denounce the Democracy of this country they toadied to it with a servility which was absolutely disgusting. They denounced John Brown, in 1859, in the most savage terms, and had their paper filled with pictures of the raid, designed to show the love of the negroes for their masters and the atrocity of old Brown's bloody attempt to sever the "patriarchal relation." Even when the war was just impending, when Beauregard had donned the Confederate uniform, when Davis was sitting at the head of the new government which was certainly as flatly in rebellion then as ever afterwards, they published the likenesses of those two persons, gave flattering biographies of them, and never intimated a hint of disapproval of the work on which they had entered. They showed then the same spirit which they had displayed long before, when they embellished their "Journal of Civilization" with an immense wood-cut of a brutal prize fight, because they could not bear to resign the sixpences of the shoulder-hitters and blackguards of New York to their competitors of the other pictorial weeklies. They sought to appease the decent portion of their readers, on that occasion, by giving, on their editorial page, a flaming moral article on the wickedness and indecency of human creatures pounding each other as represented in the picture!

As soon as the war had fairly broken out and their Southern subscription list was hopelessly cut off, they commenced to print the most insulting Abolition sheet in the country. Not content with reviling the people actually engaged in the rebellion, they have continued, ever since, to libel, by word and picture, the great Democratic party of the North. They have filled both "Weekly" and "Magazine" with sickening, sneaking tales, apparently the emanations of one addled head, designed to magnify the virtues of the angular old maids of the east and to illustrate the infamy of the "Copperheads," as they delight to call *us*. The plot of these stories seems to be kept in type, and the adjectives, love talk, descriptions of hospitals, scenery, etc., filled in according to the taste of the compositor. It is the simplest thing in the world to write one. Reuben Tarbutton goes soldiering (the bounty in Reuben's district, I may remark, was $1500) and leaves Nellie Doolittle disconsolate. Nellie devotes herself to knitting stockings for the negro troops until news comes of Reuben's demise, which, of course, takes place in the very middle of the deadly breach. Nellie, thereupon, having dried up her tears on her apron, concludes to soothe Reuben's departed spirit by ministering to his companions who are left behind, and forthwith becomes an army nurse. Finally, she happens to be wandering through the wards of a strange hospital when she hears a familiar voice exclaiming, "Oh! that I could but see Nellie, and die happy!" She bounds forward, tears back the curtain, there is a simultaneous squeal—"*Reuben!*" "*Nellie!*" and these two pure-hearted young beings are locked in each other's arms.—Of course, Reuben wasn't killed at all. The story was invented by a base Copperhead who was his rival, and hadn't pluck enough to go to the war. He was merely wounded by a 20 inch cannon ball in the chest—soon gets on his legs—they are married—settle down in a neat cottage with an eligible onion patch attached—are blessed with a brood of healthy young Abolitionists who come by twins, and (here the moral sneaks in) are steady purchasers of all the stuff the Harpers print. Fortunately it is in the power of the Democracy of this country who have bought, in past times, thousands of books and periodicals with the name of the Harpers on them, to cut down the circulation of this nonsense sensibly and right speedily. That is the only way to reach such mercenary souls as theirs.

There is another kind of Abolition Literature of which I have a word to say, although there is hardly time left in which to say it. It is the poetry written by that vast body of domestic patriots who prefer the work of animating their neighbors with a military spirit to that of showing one in their own persons. The amount of jingle of this kind which has appeared during the past five years is one of the most distressing consequences of the war. It has employed a large amount of muscle (for the labor of producing it is purely mechanical) which, considering the political sentiments of the writers might have been more gracefully employed in carrying a gun. Still, it is valuable, for it illustrates the cowardice and hypocrisy of the Yankee Abolitionist more clearly than anything that has ever come from his pen. It is really almost incredible that men exist shameless enough to print the martial appeals and threatenings in which scores of these rhymesters have indulged, while toasting their shins between drinks in a custom house clerkship, or engaged in the perilous work of weighing out links of sausage and plugs of tobacco from a sutler's wagon. How they can face their names in print appended to exhortations to "rouse," to "march," to "conquer," and to "die," and to do other ferocious things of that nature, is more than I can comprehend. One specimen of this species of writing, selected at random from a large collection, is all that my limits will allow me to give.

"You must meet them *breast to breast!*
Oh! men of the North and West—
Not with *words*—they laugh them to scorn,
And tears they despise—
But with swords in your hands,
And *Death in your eyes!*"

Can you believe it that this most desperate bard, who is resolved to meet the rebels "breast to breast," who carries "death" even in his "*eyes*," (he ought, for the safety of society, to be compelled to wear goggles) has been engaged for the past five years in the peaceful occupation of driving a quill in the New York Custom house! There are scores more of his kind. They have all passed safely through the war. But they have been the most marvellously afflicted class of people in the world. There is no disease known to medical science which these loyal warblers have not carried to the exemption office. Indeed the fact is worthy of physiological and metaphysical investigation that the power of rhyming developes itself among Yankee Abolitionists, only in those who are over forty-five years of age or in bad health. No man, of all the New England choir who solicited his countrymen, in song, to carry arms in the late war, admitted his own ability to shoulder a musket and take the field.

I have endeavored merely to sketch the evil and the danger of this Yankee Abolition influence as developed in literature. It is a subject which could not be exhausted in many addresses, and which, I trust, will be kept alive in our newspapers, by our firesides and everywhere. The remedy is as simple as the evil is patent. *Let us buy no more of their books*, or buy only those which we have cautiously examined. I do not propose to exclude the publications of these Abolitionists from our houses because they advocate political views in opposition to ours. I am willing to concede the largest liberty of thinking upon all public questions, and regard the Abolition fashion of suppressing newspapers, imprisoning editors, and kidnapping speakers as one of the gravest of crimes. But it is because their books are grossly immoral, shockingly blasphemous; because they make a murderer and horse thief a god, and call the Divine Father of us all a "scoundrel;" because they teach disobedience to law as a virtue, and lawless despotism as the right of a dominant party; it is for these reasons that we should snatch their polluted pages from the fingers of children and close our doors against a plague more terrible than the locusts or the lice of Egypt.

Let us beware of the incursions of their agents, colporteurs and tract-pedlers. Let us search a publication which is brought to us by such hands as carefully as the officers of quarantine inspect an infected ship. Let us encourage home books, home magazines, home newspapers which inculcate at least a decent reverence for God and a common respect for the Constitution. We have the whole range of English literature from which to fill the shelves of our libraries, and if we produce fewer books than the Yankees, they are a great deal better ones. Let us have the satisfaction of knowing that those miserable people, if they will still persist in writing falsehoods and blasphemies and printing them, are also doomed, exclusively, to the task of paying for them and reading them. Pennsylvania will then become as hopeless a market for their poetry and their tracts as it is now for their boots, kettles, and all the mechanical cheats with which they beguiled us thirty years ago.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....January 5, 1866.

AT LAST.

How persistent has been the cry of the "Republican" politicians, that the Southern people are still rebellious, that they treat the "freedmen" with cruelty, that they are unfit to govern themselves, and that, therefore, they should not be permitted to exercise the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, every reader of "Republican" newspapers, and every listener to "Republican" stump speeches, is abundantly able to testify. Misrepresentation of the conduct of the people of the late rebellious States, was the only stock in trade left upon the empty shelves of the Republican office-jobbers, and they seemed determined to make the most of it. "Bleeding Kansas" had emptied its veins long ago; John Brown's soul stopped in its onward march, having evidently got on its "last legs;" Booth and the "conspirators" were done with; Werze was hung; Jeff Davis ceased to be a sensation; and the whole "Republican" platform broke down, so that the office-hunters of *the* "party of the Union" had nothing left to stand upon except the plank of *misrepresentation*. Meanwhile "Copperheadism" ("so-called," as Bill Arp hath it) was rampant from Maine to Louisiana and from New Jersey to California. Yielding not a jot or tittle of its principles, consistent in spite of bastiles, exile and death, emerging intact from the storm of civil war, its banner defiantly flung to the breeze, Democracy stood ready to give battle to its disorganized and demoralized enemy. But, on the common ground of misrepresentation, the foe temporarily rallied, and at one time it seemed as though it would be as favorable a position for him as Kansas, or John Brown's grave, or Mrs. Surratt's gallows. Soon, however, it was plain that the ground was untenable. Siege was laid to it by the Democratic forces, and the batteries of truth made horrid breaches in the hastily constructed works of the Abolitionists. The siege progressed finely and the position of the enemy was regularly invested, when the Commander-in-chief, President Johnson himself, accompanied by Gen. Grant, arrived upon the field and assisted in manning the guns of the Democratic canoniers. They threw hot shot and Greek fire into the Abolition fort, causing Sumner to bellow like all the bulls of Bashan and Stevens to howl like a wolf cheated of his prey. To drop the figure, the falsehoods in regard to the feelings and disposition of the Southern people, resorted to by politicians of the baser sort, for the purpose of excluding the Southern members of Congress from the seats to which they are duly and lawfully chosen, have been openly and fully contradicted and exposed by President Johnson and Gen. Grant. The former in a special message to the Senate and the latter in a report to the President (both of which will be found in another column) clearly prove that all charges of continued disloyalty against the Southern people, or of cruelty, on their part, toward the negroes, are base and malicious inventions. At last have the knaves who have lived by this sort of trickery been put to shame. At last does truth seem to be vindicated. May the good work go bravely on!

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Congress is about to force Negro Suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia. In view of this purpose on the part of the Abolition leaders, the Mayor and authorities of Washington city, authorized an election to be held to ascertain the sentiments of the people upon the subject. The election was held and the result was, *seventy-five* persons voted for Negro Suffrage and *seven thousand* against it. But the will of the people will not be regarded by the revolutionary cabal which legislates for us at the federal capital. They commenced the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and by a parity of procedure, they will there begin the enfranchisement of the negro. Fear of political defeat alone may deter them. Let those "Republicans" who claim to be opposed to Negro Suffrage, keep a sharp eye upon their Congressmen.

We publish, on our outside, the lecture recently delivered before the Keystone Club, of this place, by James F. Shunk, Esq., of York. Our readers will find it a fine literary production, scholarly in its treatment of the subject which it discusses, keen and trenchant in its criticisms, and in a word, *good*, throughout. There is a savor of Poe about the slashing style in which Mr. Shunk cuts up the Yankee literary pretenders, and, for our part, the more Poe-ish the reviewer the better we like him. As a political document, Mr. Shunk's lecture can be made very useful, and we think it should be published in every Democratic newspaper in the State.

JOHNSON AND GRANT.

We ask every body to read the special message of the President to the Senate, and the report of Gen. Grant, published in this paper. Both refer to the political condition of the Southern States, or, in other words, to the disposition of the Southern people toward the federal government and their fellow citizens of the North. The President says that *the rebellion is suppressed*. We had a quiet suspicion for some time, that this was the case, but were induced to doubt it by the fact that there were so many "military commissions" organized, which, of course, Mr. Johnson would not have permitted in time of peace. Gen. Grant says (please observe, oh ye niggerheads!) that *none but white troops* should be stationed where the "freedmen" abound, because "the presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor both by their advice and furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around." He also says that the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau have been making mischief, by promising the blacks that the lands of their late masters should be given them. Both the President and Gen. Grant speak in high terms of the submissiveness and peaceful disposition of the Southern people. We are heartily glad that the crushed and trampled South has still a few "friends at court."

SUMNER made a fierce attack upon the President, when the latter, a few days ago, sent his special message in reference to the condition of the Southern States, to the Senate. He characterized the message as a "whitewashing document," like the message of Franklin Pierce in regard to affairs in Kansas in 1855. He also assailed Gen. Grant and expressed a doubt of the truthfulness of his report. But when COWAN replied to him, saying, that his views concerning "reconstruction" were based upon anonymous newspaper reports and the tales of parties interested in keeping the South out of the Union, Sumner quietly slunk out of the Senate chamber without attempting any response. We would like to know with which side, in this contest, the "Republicans" of this county sympathise?—They used to question us very closely as to our "sympathies." We now propose to return the compliment. Are you for Andy Johnson and U. S. Grant, or for Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens? If you read the Congressional debates you must know that the two former and the two latter are as wide apart as the antipodes. Now, which do you endorse? Come, now, speak out!—"Who's afeard?"

Hon. J. S. BLACK, WARD H. LAMAN, Esq., and CHAUNCY F. BLACK, Esq., have formed a co-partnership in the practice of the law, in Washington city. Mr. Laman, we believe, was formerly a law partner of the late President Lincoln. The firm of Black, Lamon & Co., is certainly a strong one, and as no puffery of ours could make it stronger than the mere announcement of its having been formed, we forbear saying anything by way of encomium and content ourself by simply commending it to all our readers who wish any legal business transacted at Washington.

IT is not true, as is asserted by the Abolitionists, that they have not had a foreman of the Grand Jury for so many years. The Clerk of the Commissioners informs us that since 1862, they have had some five foremen of the Grand Jury and have had their full proportion on nearly every jury. On examination we find that one-third, at least, of the jury summoned in the Reed case, were "Republicans," the assertions of the Abolitionists to the contrary, notwithstanding.

THE vote on negro suffrage in Georgetown, D. C., resulted as follows: Seven hundred and thirty-four against it and *one* for it.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. Governor Curtin, on starting for Cuba, left a brief message to be presented at the opening of the session, but it does not pretend to discuss the affairs of the State generally. The regular message will be sent in on the Governor's return, which, it is understood, will be in the course of a fortnight. It is believed that the Legislature, soon after organization, will adjourn to meet again on the return of the Executive. If a majority of the incoming legislature are not possessed of more honesty and regard for the character and credit of the State than were exhibited by the bulk of thier predecessors of the session of 1865, the people may well exclaim 'God save the Commonwealth.'

IN view of the fact that Charles Sumner would have juries constituted with reference to an equal representation of African and Anglo-Saxon, a Western editor suggests a compromise by which all the judges shall be mulattoes.

THE *Tribune* thinks it would be a low estimate to place the baneful results of sleeping cars at thirty thousand typhoids and one thousand deaths per annum in consequence of their foul atmosphere.

Maximilian is trying to effect a reconciliation with the Pope. He finds it impossible, it is said, to recruit in Europe.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT OF HIS SOUTHERN TOUR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

Message of the President to the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed, and that as far as could be done, the courts of the United States have been restored, post-offices re-established, and the steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country.

As the result of the measures instituted by the Executive with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the State, comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiania, Arkansas and Tennessee, have recognized their respective State governments, are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated. The proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country has been ratified by each one of those States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received; and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security.

In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State governments, and no doubt is entertained that they will at an early period be in condition to resume all of their practical relations with the Federal Government. In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion the aspect of affairs is more promising than, in view of the circumstances, could well have been expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable disire to renew their allegiance to the government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the government whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders, but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of civil government is extended and sustained.

Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has his home.

From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am satisfied that the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the national Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted, as requested by the Senate. No reports from the Hon. John Covode have been received by the President.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieutenant General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 18, 1865.

Report of Lieutenant General Grant.

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1865.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR—In reply to your note of the 16th inst., requesting a report from me, giving such information as I may be possessed of coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following, with your approval, and also that of the Hon. Secretary of War:

I left Washington City on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through some of the Southern States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary to be made in the disposition of the military forces of the country; how these forces could be reduced and expenses curtailed, etc., and to learn as far as possible the feelings and intentions of the citizens of those States towards the General Government.

The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington city, and information from this quarter, therefore, being readily obtained, I hastened through the State, without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, N. C., I spent one day; in Charleston, S. C., two days; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, each one day. Both in travelling and stopping I saw much, and conversed freely with the citizens of those States, as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them.

The following are the conclusions come to by me; I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights—or the right of a State to secede from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the higher tribunal, arms, that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met, that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but now that the smoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflection, this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the council.

Four years of war, during which the law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the people possibly in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel, and civil authority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under government, or citizens of the Southern States, who think it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government. There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portion of the country visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order.

The good of the country, and economy, require the force kept in the interior where there are many freedmen. Elsewhere in the Southern States than at forts upon the sea coast no force is necessary. They should be all white troops. The reasons for this are obvious, without mentioning many of them. The presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor both by their advice and furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and, therefore, a small number of them can maintain order in a given district. Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking portion who would use violence towards any class of troops sent among them by the General Government, but the ignorant in some places might, and the late slave seems to be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him; at least should have no protection from the colored soldier. There is danger of collision being brought on by such causes.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible. That whilst re-constructing they want and require the protection from the government that they think is required by the government not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law-making power.

I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal.—Conversations on the subject, however, with officers connected with the bureau, led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and the belief widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States, that the lands of their former owner will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from among the agents of this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year.

In some form the freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere General Howard, the able head of the bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he gave; but the complaint in South Carolina was, that when he left, things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority, of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to see that both contracting parties comply with their engagements. In some instances, I am sorry to say, the freedmen's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that the freedman has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of lands is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns and cities. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination or great reduction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good council, and on whom they rely. The Freedmen's Bureau being separated from the military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what order they are acting under.

It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and then have all orders from the head of the bureau sent through Department Commanders. This would create a responsibility that would secure uniformity of action throughout the South, would ensure the orders and instructions from the head of the bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employees of the government. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Fearful Story of Hydrophobia---Death of Six Children From the Milk of a Bitten cow.

Mr. Henry Drew, Assistant Superintendent of Public Property, has related to us the particulars of a case of hydrophobia at the village of Waterloo, which surpasses in tragic interest almost any story of the kind we ever read.

Some six or seven years ago a mad dog went through the village of Waterloo, Jefferson county, and bit a number of animals. Among others he snapped at the leg of a cow belonging to Mr. Babcock. The animal was examined, but no mark was found, and it was supposed that it escaped being bitten. The animal was afterwards sold to a man by the name of Garrison, who used her milk very freely, as did two of his children. Some of the neighbors, including Mr. Drew's family were also supplied with the milk of this cow.

At different times during the time since the cow was bitten, there has been inexplicable and fatal sickness among those using her milk, and two children of Mr. Garrison, two of Mr. Drew, and two others haye been attacked with spasms and died in agony. Mr. Garrison has also been attacked at times with spasms. The mystery of this sickness was solved by the death, with every symptom of hydrophobia, a short time ago, of the cow so slightly bitten seven years ago, and in whose system madness had been latent ever since.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

In Philadelphia, during 1865 there were 17,169 deaths, a decrease from the previous year of 413. There were 22 murders and 931 inquests. The total number of fires was 435, involving an estimated loss of $1,269,499. 39,179 arrests were made, an increase of 4,958 over those of 1864.

Since 1860 the population of Illinois has increased 500,000, or nearly 33 per cent.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, formerly United States Senator, more recently a rebel agent in Canada, and at present a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, has recently been permitted by the President to receive a visit from his wife. Mrs. Clay arrived at the fortress on Thursday of last week, and was soon after admitted to an interview with her husband in his prison. Fortress Monroe correspondence states that she was surprised to find Mr. Clay in such good health, his confinement not appearing to have injuriously affected him. The health of Jeff. Davis is also said to continue good.

The expenses for repairing and refurnishing the President's house at Washington, within the past five years, will, when the present appropriation recommended by the Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee is used, amount to *one hundred thousand dollars*. A good deal of waste or a good deal of stealing about there, we should think. Probably some of both.

The loss of the steamer Constitution, with forty lives, off the North Carolina coast, is confirmed. The Constitution has a cargo of seven hundred and twenty bales of cotton—she was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

On the night of the 28th, a squad of colored troops attacked the house of a widow near Augusta, Georgia. They were driven off with five of their number wounded—three mortally.

The New Orleans negroes were riotous on Christmas day, and three policemen were severely wounded by them. About forty of the freedmen, mostly armed, were arrested.

The people of North Carolina have annulled their secession ordinance, and ratified the convention ordinance abolishing slavery, by about 18,000 majority.

The Freedmen's Bureau announce that they have 92,752 acres af abandoned and confiscated land under cultivation in Virginia.

The General Land office at Washington, on Friday last, conveyed to the State of Illinois a patent for 152,000 acres of public land.

The New York Court of General Sessions has sentenced Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, to four years and six months imprisonment.

Gen. Gregory is making the tour of central Texas, trying to persuade the freedmen to make labor contracts for the year.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has notified Secretary Seward of his assumption of the Executive functions of that State.

A whole family were suffocated by coal gas in a room in a tenement house in New York, on Sunday last. Two of them were dead when discovered.

Mrs. C. C. Clay having returned from visiting her husband at Fortress Monroe, has had another interview with the President.

On the 21st ult., the Indiana Legislature almost unanimously, passed resolutions strongly endorsing the Monroe doctrine.

Mayor Hoffman, of New York, was inaugurated yesterday, and the new city government went into operation.

The total loss by fire last year, in the United States amounted to over $43,-000,000, [illegible] to 1864.

An Englishman cut his own and wife's throat at Boston, on Sunday. Both are in a critical state.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator* has expired. The final number was issued last week.

The pension office at Richmond, Va., has been reopened, and an agent appointed thereto.

The cattle disease is steadily increasing in England.

THE Memphis *Appeal* of December 20 has the following account of the meeting of Generals Sherman and Johnston in that city: General Joseph E. Johnston, the beloved commander of the late Confederate "Army of Tennessee," arrived in our city yesterday morning, stopping at the Geyoso. His visit was one purely of business, limited to a few busy hours—leaving, as he did, on the five o'clock packet. He was rapturously welcomed by the few of his old comrades who knew of his being in town, and who had the good fortune to exchange hurried greetings with him. It is something of a coincidence that he and General Sherman should have met here—the one in the discharge of his ordinary military duties, and the other in the pursuits of private business.—Their meeting was characterized by the kindliness which ever inspires the true soldier when hostilities have ceased. Their previous meeting in North Carolina was pregnant with momentous results. Then they met as enemies.—Now they are friends and fellow countrymen, cherishing for each other respect and kindness. Cannot the country emulate the example of these two greatest of living commanders?

THE CHOLERA.—The alarm recently felt in Europe respecting the prevalence of the cholera seems to be fast subsiding, though it still lingers at Constantinople. The Porte has resolved on a large measure of sanitary reform, involving extensive improvements in the sewerage and the removal of slaughter house and offal. The cholera conference will meet in the Turkish capital, during the first or second week of January.

In Italy, the cholera seems dying out, as the daily bulletins from Naples and elsewhere record but few cases. The doctors are apprehensive of a fresh outbreak in Spring. In the official journal of Naples it is stated that, while the deaths in the month of October were 1,307, including 114 cases of cholera, those for November were 3,990, of which 2'285 were choleric patients. The class who suffered most severely in proportion to their number were the troops quartered in the city.

A SCRAP FOR THE HISTORIAN.—While Gen. Butler is writing his reply to Gen. Grant, let him not forget to insert a conversation between himself and an able officer which is not unknown in army circles,

An expedition was planned against Richmond. Butler observed to the proposed leader, "You must leave nothing of Richmond." "Do you mean, seriously, destroy the city?" "Yes, and have the ground ploughed up." The officer addressed replied, "I am not the man for the expedition." "Yes you are; you are just the man." "There must be, according to numbers, at least one thousand children, one thousand aged and decrepit persons, and one thousand women big with child. These helpless persons must all perish if I fire the city, and, setting aside all promptings of humanity, I do not care to go down to posterity with that load of infamy upon me." "Better go down that way than not at all."—*N. Y. World.*

BENJAMIN PHINNEY, a wealthy farmer at Rockport, Ill., was recently poisoned to death with strychnine by his *fifth* wife, a pretty girl whom he married six weeks ago.

In most of our cities Monday last was observed as a holiday. In Washington, the President gave his first reception which was largely attended.

CONVEYANCER.—Isaac Kensinger, Esq., of Liberty tp., has taken out license as conveyancer. All persons wishing any business transacted in his line, will do well to give him a call.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., ALEX. COWLEY, } Principals.

1st *College Building, cor. Penn & St. Clair Sts.*
2d " " *Odd Fellows' Building 5th st*
3d " " *Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair st.*

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4 1865.

C. Palmer, Malta, Morgan co., O.
W. H. Blair, Fallow Field, Crawford co., Pa.
R. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. N. Holmes, Rich Valley, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. H. Flack, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. Weiss, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Cox, Hope Church, Allegheny co., Pa.
R. A. Cox, " " " "
J. T. Woodward, Chalfant, Champaign co., O.
J. P. Butler, Wurtemburg, Lawrence co., O.
E. A. Lee, Sandy, Columbiana co., O.
C. C. Chadwick, Columbia Centre, Lick co., O.
D. Shoup, Zanesville, Allen co., Ind.
W. E. Leonard, Collamer, Cuyahoga co., O.
W. D. Downing, Franklin, Venango co., Pa.
W. S. Springer, Clinton, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. R. Foster, Adams, Armstrong co., Pa.
R. Collins, Youngstown, Mahoning co., O.
J. A. Muthersbough, Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa.
M. M. Horton, Well's Tannery, Fulton co., Pa.
E. R. Spencer, Lenox, Ashtabula co., O.
J. C. Watson, Huntsville, Logan co., O.
G. R. Morrison, E. Springfield, Jefferson co., O
Harriet Riley, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. Wolf, McClure tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
A. Huffman, Allegheny, " "
L. Warren, Businessburg, Bel. co., O.
W. Kiler, Clifton, Greene co., O.
J. S. Forsyth, Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa.
J. M. C. Wilson, Yellow Springs, Greene co., O.
D. Kirkland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. Ahlefield, Ada, Hardin co., O.
J. A. Greene, Freeport, Harrison co., O.
J. T. Moss, New Salem, Fayette co., Pa.
A. H. Neidig, Western, Linn co., Iowa.
R. W. Moats, Jamestown, Mercer co., Pa.
W. Porter, " "
J. S. Mossman, " "
D. S. Gillis, Kinstan, Trumbull co., O.

For terms and information concerning the College, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers, families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction. CHAS. H. TRIMMER.
Quakertown, N. J., May 8, 1858.
Price 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Dec. 8-1m

KNOWLEDGE OFTEN SAVES LIFE.—Every living being has in his system IMPURITIES. When these are within their natural limits, our health is good; but when they are in excess, pains, colds, rheumatism, gout, debility, costiveness, diarrhea, dysentery, erysipelas, &c., &c., afflict us. What we have to do to recover our health is to take out from the Bowels and the circulation the excess of impurities. This done, health follows of necessity. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the only medicine that can do this work with entire safety THOUSANDS are now living who have adopted Brandreth's Pills as their only remedy for periods of from thirty to fifty years, and whose average health is excellent. They have always cured themselves, when sick, by using these innocent and infallible Pills. Principal office, Brandreth Building, New York. [Dec. 8—1m

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT! while the attention of the enemy is fully engaged by Grant, the attention of the general public is no less earnestly engaged by CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which is accomplishing wonders in the way of beautifying heads that age, or sickness, or capricious nature had disfigured with unsightly hues. Milton says truly that *"Peace hath its Victories no less renowned than war."* Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
Dec. 8, '65—1m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

MARRIED.

GAREY—BENNET.—On the evening of the 24th December, 1865, by Rev. N. P. Kerr, in the M. E. Church, Berlin, Pa., Dr Henry Garey, of Coalmont, Huntingdon co., Pa., to Miss Jennie Bennet, adopted daughter of James Wigle, Esq., of Berlin, Pa.

SIMMONS—WALTER.—In Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., by Rev. Henry Brown, Lieut. W. L. Simmons, U. S. R. S., to Miss Annette, daughter of Y. S. Walter, Esq., editor the Delaware county Republican.

DIEHL—DIEHL.—At the Friends' Cove Parsonage, Dec. 28, 1865, by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Alexander K. Diehl and Miss Lavinia, daughter of Mr. Philip Diehl, all of Friends' Cove, this county.

FRIEND—RAWLINGS.—At the same place, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Wm. C. Friend and Miss Amanda C., daughter of Mr. Jas. Rawlings, all of Friends' Cove, this county.

HERSHBERGER—WILLIAMS.—On Monday, January 1, 1866, by Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Jacob Mc. Hershberger, to Miss Ann Williams, both of Bedford township.

KEELY—RHODES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 2, by the same, Mr. Thos. Keely, to Miss Emily Rhodes, both of Bedford township.

SHOEMAKER—BEEGLE.—On Thursday, Dec. 28, by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. Abraham D. Shoemaker and Miss Caroline Beegle, both of Colerain township.

DIED.

LINGO.—In Cumberland, Md., on the 19th of Dec., Mrs. Sarah A. Lingo, aged 51 years, 10 months, and 7 days. The deceased was formerly a resident of Bedford township.

FLEEGLE.—At Cumberland, Md., on the 26th ult., Private Isaac Fleegle, Company "A," 5th U. S. Cavalry, and was buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery, one mile from Cumberland, on the Baltimore Pike. The grave is marked for the benefit of friends.

CLAAR.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, Mrs. Rachel Claar of Bedford township, aged 59 years and 5 days.

New Advertisements.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Morning Service at 11 a. m.
Afternoon " at 3½ p. m.

A STONE-MARTEN MUFF Was taken from the settee at the west end of the Court Room on the Saturday night of the Fair. It was nearly new and the loss of it spoils a set. Any one having this muff will please return it to Mr. A. King, and get the one left in its place.
Jan. 5, '66—2t.*

THE JUNIATA BASE BALL CLUB will hold a special meeting on Friday evening, the 5th inst., at its rooms in Bedford, to take action upon important business concerning the Club.
Jan. 5, '66—1t. By the Pres't

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. JONES, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard W. Jones, late of Bedford county, dec'd.: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in South Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 26th day of January, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, Jan. 5, '66—4t Sheriff

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence township, about the 1st of June last, a red and white spotted Bull, with a white spot in his face, no other mark, and about one year old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN RITCHEY, (of George).
Jan. 5, '66—3t

STRAY HOG.—Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber in Colerain township, about the 20th day of December last, a white boar, with the right ear off, supposed to be 15 or 18 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN DRENNING.
Jan. 5, '66—3t. *

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED!

By accident, DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have opened a large stock of DRY GOODS, at A. L. Defibaugh's old stand, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes of the best make,
Queensware,
Drugs and Spices

in variety, which they will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. Their motto is "small profits and quick sales!" Don't forget to call and see for yourselves. We are thankful for past favors, and hope a continuance in the future.
DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.
Jan. 5, '66—3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator and trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzger, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd. will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, January 27, 1866, all the following described property, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north, Alexander Shoemaker, on the northeast, Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzger, on the east, Emanuel Palmer, on the southeast, Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south, and Fredrick Hildebrandt, on the west containing

404 ACRES and 34 PERCHES,

about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, and stable sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, of said day.
Jan. 5, '65.—4t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r

THE MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY OF *NEVADA.*

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye County, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

20,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 per share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
General A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

TREASURER,
Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa

SECRETARY,
JAMES H. PAINE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonio, Nevada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.

CONSULTING MINERALOGIST.
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City, Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises SIX (6) SEPARATE, DISTINCT SILVER-BEARING LEDGES OR LODES in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKSPEARE, SHAY & CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACECON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a GRAND TOTAL OF SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the principal office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in every particular—of which fact the highest official end

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Feb.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
Mar.					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
May			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
June						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Aug.				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Sept.							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Oct.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Nov.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Dec.							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *(whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,*)* may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. McNulty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Dr. W. W. Jamison, Bloody Run, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Segars, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Oakford & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Public Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
Bernard O'Neal, Public Sale, Jan. 10, 1866
George W. Cessna, do Jan. 16, "
John Major, do Dec. 30, "
C. N. Hickok, private sale.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

"Dick's Printed Accountant Addresses," in putting the names of subscribers on their papers. By this system there can be no name missed in directing, and subscribers can always see the time from which their subscriptions date. All delinquents are marked "laug65", and all accounts due this office until that time, *must be settled by the February court next.* After that date we shall commence *a new system of collection*, as we find that duns do no good. We have been and are daily, at an enormous expense, and will be compelled, on this account to enforce payment.—We hope no patron of the GAZETTE will put us to the painful necessity of instituting *legal proceedings*. Those who are at present subscribers and are in arrears, can have the paper for the present year at the advance rate of $2 per annum, by paying at, or before, February court. After that time, they will be charged $2.50, and if not paying within the year, $3.00. The cash system is best for both subscriber and publisher and we have determined, as nearly as possible, to adopt it.

A MARKET HOUSE.—Why is it that Bedford cannot have a market house? Other towns, of less population, possess such institutions, but we seem doomed to all the inconvenience and disagreeable circumstances of picking up our butter, eggs, chickens, etc., wherever we may chance to find them. Then the inequality of prices is perfectly abominable. At one end of the town butter frequently sells at 30 cents per pound, whilst at the other it brings 35 to 40. The pork business is, at present, an illustration of this matter. Dressed hogs have sold at 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 cents per pound on the same day. Now, this is all wrong and would be remedied by the erection of a market. In order to get the sense of our people upon this subject, we propose that a vote be taken at the coming Spring election, for and against a market house. Meanwhile we would call the attention of the borough fathers to this (as we consider it) important subject.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES were held in the Court House last Sabbath, both morning and afternoon, and were fully attended. They are now to be regularly held there at 11 a. m. and 3½ p. m. The Rev. Barrow is about giving a course of afternoon sermons on the "Women of the New Testament," the first one, for next Sabbath, will be "Mary the mother of Jesus." We have no doubt these sermons will be very interesting. Rev. Barrow also intends organizing a Bible class next Sabbath morning in connection with the Sabbath school at 10 o'clock.

NEW LAW FIRM.—Col. John H. Filler has formed a law partnership with J. T. Keagy, Esq. See card in our advertising columns. We wish the new firm much success, professionally. But, if Col. Filler gets practice enough to keep him employed, what will become of the editorial department in the *Inquirer?*

PISCATORIAL.—A number of the citizens of this place and vicinity, held a meeting on Friday night last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a "Fish Convention," which is to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 9th inst. The notice having been merely verbal, the assemblage was not very large, but large enough still for all practical purposes. The following are the proceedings of the meeting, as copied from the secretary's minutes:

"Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Bedford borough and vicinity, favorable to the protection and propagation of Bass, Shad and other rare and valuable species of fish, in the Raystown Branch and its tributaries, assembled at the office of Dr. W. H. Watson, in Bedford, on Friday evening last, December 29, 1865. On motion Dr. W. H. Watson was chosen President, Dr. G. W. Anderson and W. McMullin, Vice Presidents, and B. F. Meyers, Secretary.—Hon. W. P. Schell stated the object of the meeting to be to elect delegates to a convention called to meet at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of obtaining such legislation as will secure the erection of chutes in the dams in the Susquehanna and its tributaries, which will enable shad and other valuable fish to ascend to the head waters of those streams. The following named gentlemen were then appointed delegates: Major D. Washabaugh, Hon. G. W. Householder, D. B. Armstrong, Esq., Hon. W. P. Schell, J. F. Lowry, C. W. Ashcom, John Fulton, B. F. Meyers, John Cessna, Esq., Fr. Jordan, Esq., W. P. Barndollar, L. N. Fyan, D. W. Mullin, Dr. G. W. Anderson, N. J. Lyons, H. C. Reamer, Hon. S. L. Russell, Hon. A. King, Jacob Reed, J. R. Durborrow, W. W. Shuck, William Hartley, Peter Amick, Henry F. Smith, Alexander C. James, Hon. J. G. Hartley, Dr. C. N. Hickok.

"Mr. W. W. Shuck presented a petition to be forwarded to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting fishing in the Raystown branch and its tributaries, (except angling,) for five years, for the purpose of protecting the bass recently placed in said streams. The petition was unanimously approved by the meeting.

"On motion of Hon. W. P. Schell, it was *Resolved*, that our members of the Legislature be requested to introduce and support a bill requiring the owners of dams to make sluices in the same as required by law.

"The meeting then adjourned.
W. H. WATSON, Pres't."
B. F. MEYERS, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT TO MUSICIANS.—The following testimony from a lady who purchased a *Steinway's* Piano from B. M. Greene, agent for this county, shows not only that she appreciates a good instrument, but is additional testimony to the superiority of their make of Pianos over all others. She says:—"For *purity* and *sweetness* of tone, *elasticity* of touch, and bearing of instrument, together with all the modern improvements, I find it *unequalled*." "I cheerfully recommend Messrs Steinway & Sons pianos to any who wish to purchase."

These celebrated instruments as well as *Mason & Hamlin's* Cabinet Organs, Mr. Greene keeps on hand constantly at his Music Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

IT seems yet to be a question or doubt whether the man found with his throat cut, in a stable along the Broad Top Railroad, as noticed by us last week, was the victim of murder or suicide, although the presumptive evidence seems to be strongest in favor of the latter conclusion. An army discharge paper found upon his person, if his own, indicates his name to have been Patrick O'Brein.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

LARGE PORKERS.—Mr. J. J Shoemaker, of the Bedford Hotel, killed, on Tuesday last, five hogs, sixteen months old, weighing as follows.

No. 1,	349¾ lb
" 2,	382½ "
" 3,	384 "
" 4,	405½ "
" 5,	440 "
Total,	1,961¾

A lad named Fulton was instantly killed at Saxton, on Sunday week, while attempting to jump upon a train of cars in motion. Another sad warning against indulging in a very dangerous practice prevalent among boys everywhere along railroad lines.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

THIS climate has no blossoms embued with a scent as exquisite as that exhaled by Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." In the tropical vales of the Andes grow the flowers from which it derives its name, and the fragrance which they pour out upon the moonlight air dwells unimpaired in every drop of this rare extract. Sold everywhere.

DONATION.—The younger members of the German Reformed Church at St. Clairsville, on Christmas morning, presented their pastor, the Rev. C. U. Heilman, with a purse containing upwards of sixty dollars. This young pastor is much esteemed by all his members.

KEYSTONE CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of the Club will be held at the Court House, on Saturday evening next. Every Democrat in the borough and vicinity should be a member of this club. Turn out and keep the ball rolling.

CHRISTMAS.—The holiday festivities in our town, were of a very agreeable and social character. We are glad to note the return of good feeling and amity among our people. Long may the social friendship, which seems to be so happily restored in our midst, remain unbroken.

THE CEMETERY FAIR.—The fair for the benefit of the Cemetery Association, realized upwards of $600, over and above expenses. The liberality of our people in this behalf, is truly praiseworthy.

A SPECIAL COURT will be held by the Hon. George Taylor, the President Judge of the Huntingdon district, on the third Monday of February next, for the trial of causes in which Judge King was concerned as counsel.

Notices, &c.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY SELLING OFF AT COST, Cloaks, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

☞ All who have accounts standing will please call and settle. [Dec 22, '65.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, by hunting, fishing, berrying, &c., as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.
Dec 22—3t* DANIEL PENCIL.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A fine assortment of Photograph Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., just received at Gettys' Photograph Gallery, very cheap and of the very best quality. Call and select a present for your friend
Dec 22, '65

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to E. Statler & Son, by note, book account or otherwise, are notified to call and settle before the first of March, 1866, as all claims not paid by that time, will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.
E. STATLER & SON.
Schellsburg, Dec. 15, '65—4t

COME AND SETTLE.—The undersigned is determined to have all unsettled accounts on his books closed by January 1st, 1866, either by cash or note. All interested will do well to attend to this. J. B. FARQUHAR.
Dec 15, '65.

BEDFORD OIL COMPANY.—All persons who have subscribed to the BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY, are requested to pay their first instalment forthwith, to George W. Rupp, Treasurer. The Company are now ready to commence the work. JOHN McVICKER,
JOHN S. STUCKEY, Sec'y. President.
Dec 15, '65.

PERSONS desiring the Photograph Family Record for Holiday Presents will please send in their orders at once
Terms—Cloth binding, $4.00
French Morocco, 5 25
Turkey " 10.00
Agents wanted—address
R. W. BERKSTRESSER,
Dec. 8, '65-4t Schellsburg, Pa.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

TWENTY TOWN LOTS FOR SALE!—The undersigned offer for sale twenty Lots situated in the Borough of Bedford, on Main and St. John streets, 60 feet front and 240 feet back. Terms easy. T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, '65-2m.

WANTED—A first class Miller, no other need apply. The mill has advantages that few mills have, having a good water power and surrounded with the best grain growing country in the county. With two pairs of first class French Burrs and two pairs of Chopping Stones. For further particulars address
JOHN NELSON,
Nov. 24-6t Bedford, Pa.

TAN-YARD FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers to rent his Tannery, in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county. The buildings are all new, with a good Tenant House attached, also, a good spring of water on the premises. If desired there will also be some ground rented with it. It will be rented from one to three years to suit the renter. Bark is convenient to the tannery. For further information address DANIEL BARLEY,
Nov. 24-6t* Woodberry, Bedford co., Pa.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.
Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at [illegible] by mail, at publisher's prices.
Pianos rented for five years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
Dec. 1, '65—1y

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers.
All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement
GEORGE SMITH,
Dec 22, '65-6t* JACOB LAW, Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters testamentary to the estate of Sarah Pierce, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL WERTZ,
Dec. 15, '65—6t Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Peter Wertz, late of Harrison township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MOWER,
VAL. B. WERTZ,
Dec 15, '65—6t Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Wemmer, late of Monroe township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
Dec. 1, '75.-6t. LEVEN WEIMER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Matilda Fritz, late of Juniata township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB FRITZ,
Nov. 24, '65-6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Elias Diehl, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE SMOUSE,
Nov. 24, '65-6t Adm'r.

1866. THE LADY'S FRIEND—The best of the Monthlies—devoted to LITERATURE and FASHION. $2.50 a year. We give Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated $55 Sewing Machines on the following terms:—
Twenty copies and the Sewing Machine, $70.
Thirty copies and the Sewing Machine, $85.
Forty copies and the Sewing Machine, $100.
Send 15 cents for a sample copy to DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 22, '65.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The best of the Monthlies—devoted to Fashion and Pure Literature. $2.50 a year; Two copies $4.00; Eight (and one *gratis*) $16. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES given as premiums. Send 15 cents for a sample copy to DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Single numbers for sale by the News Dealers. [Dec 22.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit perchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
April 7, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.
Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.
May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER. J. T. XEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations carefully performed, and warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED. | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and*
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PA.,
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865-

H. F. IRVINE,
ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct 20, 1865,

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest dotice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

RICHARD LEO,
Manufacturer of
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.,
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,
will be furbished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter St., Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard's Block Chicago, Ill.; No 170 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Prices*, by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c, Harness and Lubric Oils, Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

Hardware, &c.

FODDER CUTTERS & CRUSHERS, the best in the State, may now be had at Hartley's Hardware Store at Manufacturers prices. Remember corn fodder cut and mashed will cause your cows to yield more and richer milk, and besides will go two-thirds farther in feeding than when fed in the rough. Nov. 10, '65.

THE BEST IMPROVED MEAT CUTTERS AND STUFFERS may be had at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BUTCHERS' KNIVES, STEELS, Shears, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Razors, Axes, Adzes, Augers, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, Planes, and the largest and best assortment of Pocket Knives, may be had at Hartley's Store. Nov. 10, '65.

SHOEMAKERS will find Tools of all kinds, Calf-skins, Morocco, Bindings, Linings, Web, Galloons, Lasts, French Boot Powder, Wax, Thread, Eyletts, &c., full stock always on hand, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

SADDLERY, in great variety, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BLACKSMITHS may obtain from Hartley Norway Nail Iron, Horse Shoe Nails, Rasps, Files, Anvils, Bellows, Hand Hammers, Shoeing Hammers, Buttresses, Borax, IRON in great variety, and 200 Kegs of assorted Horse Shoes of different makes—and even more if wanted.
Nov. 10, '65.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do. [Nov. 10.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it' and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired. [Nov. 10.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, a pure article,
Flaxseed Oil,
Red Lead,
Paints of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Powder, Lead and Shot. The largest stock in Bedford, and Hardware in great variety at
Nov. 10. HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has leased the above well known Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9, '62.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.
Terms moderate to suit the times.
April 28, '65—1y

Fancy Stores.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
Call at Mrs. V. B. TATE & M. E. REA'S.
The handsomest assortment of
BONNETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
Bonnets for $3.50, worth $5.00. Ribbons for 25 cts worth 45—best 75 cts. worth $1 00.
Hats from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices.
COLLARS, CUFFS,
NECKTIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, STOCKINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord,
Silk Buttons,
Bugle Buttons,
Jet Buttons,
Gilt Buttons,
Steel Buttons,
Velvet Ribbons and Bugle Gimp Lace.
Edging, Tetting,
French Work, Lace Veils,
Mourning Veils, Silk Tissue,
Barage.
The best make of Hoop Skirts, from 62½ cts. to $4.
CLOAK TRIMMINGS OF ALL STYLES.
Handsome Assortment of
CLOAKS,
COATS,
CIRCULARS,
AND FURS.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R., would inform their lady friends, that they have employed a good Mantuamaker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the NEWEST STYLE of DRESS PATTERNS always on hand. ☞ Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge Nov. 10, '65.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—
MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAFFER, are constantly receiving *New Goods*, they keep on hand a fine assortment of Bonnets,
Bonnet Silk, Hats,
Velvets, Ribbons,
Flowers, Zephyr goods,
Of all descriptions,
Breakfast Shawls,
Head Comforts,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hose,
Ladies' and Children's Gloves,
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Merino Scarfs,
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Veils,
Skirt Braids,
Embroidery Braids,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton,
Corsets, Head Nets,
Belts and Buckles,
Coats and Cloaks.
They also keep a fine assortment of Cloth, which they will make to order on the shortest notice.
They also do all kinds of Sewing, Mantuamaking, &c. Ladies who want a good fit will do well to give them a call. [Dec. 15, '65.

M. C. FETTERLY, has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines,
Bombazines, Plaids,
Sack Flannels, Alpacas,
Mohairs, and a variety of other
DRESS GOODS
Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloth,
Cloaking and Water Proof Cloths,
Shawls and Cloaks, latest styles, Furs,
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Dress Caps, Woolen Caps, Twilights,
Seafoams, Scarfs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings,
Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all sizes.
A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons,
Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies'
and Children's Shoes. A variety
of Toys and other notions for
Christmas, too tedious to enumerate. Call and see.
Grateful for past favors, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
Dec 22-3m M. C. FETTERLY.

Real Estate Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, there will be s

Miscellaneous.

1865! 1866! 1867!

GOLD! | SILVER!

1 to 75,000!!

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS!!

OUR NEW MODE.

ONE OF OUR GOLD OR SILVER WATCHES, OR SILVER TEA SETS FOR $2, AS BELOW STATED.

Our articles consist of PIANOS, for which we will give $800 cash, if preferred.

MELODEONS,	"	150	"
SEWING MACHINES,	"	40	"
GOLD WATCHES,	"	150	"
PHOTOGR'H ALBUMS	"	20	"
"	"	10	"
"	"	5	"
SILVER TEA SETS,	"	40	"
" " SPOONS,	"	15	"
" TABLE "	"	18	"
" " FORKS,	"	18	"
" LADLES,	"	13	"
" WAITERS,	"	18	"
" CASTORS,	"	15	"
" PITCHERS & URNS,		20	"

And other valuable fancy Jewelry, Toilet and Work boxes, and articles.

One of our tea sets or one piece of our Gold or Silver ware is worth a bushel of the cheap dollar Jewelry!!

We have adopted the following mode of

DISTRIBUTION

by sale of 75,000 articles of value!

OUR NEW MODE!!

The articles of goods are numbered from 1 up to 75 000! 37,500 consisting of Pianos, Melodeons, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Tea and Table Sets, Solid Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, etc., etc.; and the other 37,500 articles of valuable Jewelry, Work and Toilet cases, Photograph Albums, Open face Silver Watches, and fancy articles in great variety. 75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well mixed, and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, correspondence, etc., and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to purchase the article) on the receipt of *two dollars*. For instance:—If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and a Piano, or Diamond Set or Gold Watch should be numbered 500 it will be sent to you for $2, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.

☞ *After receiving the Article, if it does not please you, you can return it, and your money SHALL BE REFUNDED.*

Twenty-five cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, correspondence, etc., on one notice.

Remember, that whatever article corresponds with the number on your notice, you can have it by paying TWO DOLLARS for it, whether it be worth $100 or $800. And it is for our interest to deal fairly, and send out our fine articles, as it gives confidence to the public, and thereby increases our sales.

TRY OUR NEW MODE!

Upon receipt of 25 cents, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send one notice.

Upon receipt of $1 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send six notices.

Upon receipt of $5 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send 40 notices, and a fine present, valued at not less than $15, as a sample of our goods.

Upon receipt of $18, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we will send 150 notices, and a SOLID SILVER WATCH, by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for our circular!

Agents allowed a large Cash Commission, by which they can make $25 weekly.

Address plainly,
REED & BROTHER,
Salesroom, 34 Liberty St. Box, 5138, New York City, N.Y.
Oct. 27, '65—3m

BEDFORD NURSERIES,
Bedford Pa.
T. M. LYNCH

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APPRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWER TREES. Evergreen trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements ore offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Sept. 8—3m.

MEXICO! MEXICO!!

$30,000,0000 LOAN
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty year Coupon Bonds, in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD.

$160,000,000 to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,

in U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of 12 per cent. in Gold, or 17 per cent. in Currency, at the present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered

Immense tracts of Mining and Agricultural Lands, sixty per cent. of Port Dues, Imposts, and Taxes, in the States of Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi; and the plighted faith of the said States and the General Government are all pledged for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

$30 U. S. Cur. will buy at 7 per ct. Gold Bond of $50
$60 " " " " $100
$300 " " " " $500
$600 " " " " $1,000

LET EVERY LOVER OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS BUY AT LEAST ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and
J. N. TIFFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States.

Nov. 10, '65–3m.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of interral medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4,586.
Nov. 17, '65–1y.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate

Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

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DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!

Prints,
Wool Delains,
French Morenoes,
Barathie's Coburg Cloths,
Fancy Delains and Alpacas,
Plain and Fancy Cloak Cloths,
Woolen Sack Goods of every description.
MUSLINS,
Brown and Bleached,
Domestic Ginghams, and
a general assortment of Cloths,
Casimers, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans,
and Miner's Flannels, and Sack Flannels
of all kinds, which will be sold very cheap for CASH or PRODUCE.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

COFFEE;
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
AND BLACK TEAS
OF THEBEST QUALITY;
LOVERING'S SYRUPS,
WHITE and BROWN
SUGARS,
AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF
SPICES;
AND ALL ARTICLES
USUALLY FOUND
IN A GROCERY
STORE.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

Water Proof,
Grained,
Pebbled,
Kips
and Calf BOOTS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS
Brogans,
Gaiters,
and Lace Boots,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LADIES'
City made (sewed and pegged)
BALMORALS,
Goat Calf and Morocco
BOOTS;
LASTING GAITERS,
and a general assortment of
CHILDREN'S and MISSES'
Balmorals.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

VARIETY DEPARTMENT.

This department in our store is filled to overflowing, and among the one thousand and one different articles that may be found is a splendid stock of

Hoods, Collars,
Nubias, Neck-ties,
Scarfs, Handkerchiefs,
Gauntlets, Ribbons,
Gloves, Tapes,
Suspenders, Threads,
Buttons, Bindings,
Hosiery, Furs,
Stationery.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Oongress,
Navy,
Spun,
Natural Leaf,
Baltimore Twist,
Smoking,
Fine Cut,
&c.,
with a general assortment of
CIGARS.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

100 SACKS SALT	AT CHEAP	CORNER.	
100 BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS	do	do	
100 WOOLEN HOODS	do	do	
100 yds. CLOAK CLOTH	do	do	
100 SUITS OF CLOTHING	do	do	
No. 1 and 2 MACKEREL	do	do	

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

WANTED.

1000 bushels CORN	at	Farquhar's	Cheap	Corner.
1000 do OATS		do	do	do
1000 do WHEAT		do	do	do
1000 do RYE		do	do	do
1000 do BUCKWHEAT		do	do	do
10,000 lbs RAGS		do	do	do

Every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at *Cheap Corner*.

When you come to town don't fail to call at

FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER

and see the great display of

WINTER GOODS.

Oct. 27 '65 —2m. J. B. FARQUHAR

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per year; Single numbers, 50 cents. Five copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,
W. H. BIDWELL,
Dec 22 5 Beekman St., New York.

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PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

The London Quarterly Review (*Conservative*)
The Edinburg Review (*Whig.*)
The Westminster Review (*Radical.*)
The North British Review (*Free Church.*) And
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (*Tory.*)

TERMS FOR 1866.	per an.
For any of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00
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The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodcals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a *set*, or $1.50 for any one. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

ENLARGEMENT!

The only Democratic Magazine published in the United States.

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. IV.—1866.

THE OLD GUARD,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

JANUARY NUMBER READY DEC. 16.

CONTENTS:

STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF GEN. R. E. LEE.
THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION,
PEN PICTURES OF PURITANISM,
DUCHOMMAR AND MORNA.—(Poetry.)
A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING,
SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS,
CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE,
THE EXCELLENCE OF IMPUDENCE,
HOW THE WORLD TREATS ITS THINKERS,
WHAT THE SHADOW SAID TO THE DREAMER,
THE CRIME OF WAR—(Poetry.)
EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S BOOK,
FAREWELL—(Poetry.)
SHOOTING AN ANGEL—(A Romance.)
ZULU LAND—with illustrations
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,
EDITOR'S TABLE.

Terms:—One copy, one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies "	5 00
Five copies, "	12 00
Ten copies, "	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of the club,	40 00

A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

We will send per express, carefully boxed, a *Grover & Baker Sewing Machine*, to any one who will send us, *on or before Feb. 1st*, 1866, THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OLD GUARD, at $3.00 each. The regular manufacturer's price is $55. No such an opportunity to circulate a superior *Family Magazine*, and secure a first-class *Family Sewing Machine*, was ever offered.

We shall commence in the January number for 1866 a series of Steel Plate Portraits, with Sketches of the most distinguished Southern Generals, beginning with Gen. Robert E. Lee. Among those given will be Generals Stonewall Jackson, J. E. Johnston, Beauregard, A. P. Hill, Price, Wade Hampton, etc., etc. These Portraits and Sketches alone will be worth the price of the Magazine.

Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the January number, the first one of the volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

The Magazine is always stopped when the term of subscription expires. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.

AGENTS WANTED all over the United States to circulate *The Old Guard*. For terms, address publishers.

Single copies, 25 cts. Specimen copies sent *free* to all desiring to get up clubs.

All letters should be addressed as follows:
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO,
No. 162 Nassau St., New York.

All persons whose subscriptions expire with the December number, and who intend to renew for the next year, are particularly requested to do so at once, in order that their names may not be removed from the lists. This will insure promptness in the reception of the January number. In remitting please state the fact that the subscription is a renewal.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865--6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN
HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend, or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread, and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CAREY, Proprietors of the Invention, and sole MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.
Nov. 10, '65—3m.

Philadelphia Trade.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS
Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.
Oct 20, '65.—4m.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
ARNOLD, NUSBAUM & NIRDLINGER.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth St.
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 9, 1864—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY
WITH
PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, T. H. SAPPINGTON,
GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 426 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
January 13, 1865—1yr

WM. W. PAUL, | D. J. HOAR,
H. L. HOOD
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
Wholesale
BOOT & SHOE
Warehouse,
623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth
PHILADELPHIA.
December 16, 1864—y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
Successors to
MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY
No. 313 North Third Street, Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGLEMAN.
March 25, 1864.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT
VARIETY STORE!
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
Also, my large stock of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.
Also, my VARIETIES, such as
Spices of all kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS.
and examine for yourselves!

No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct. 20, '65. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger*, we feel confident that there is none *better*.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine
STATIONERY,
to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call

☞ Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.
October 20, '65.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York.
Feb. 10, '65.—1y

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The best of the Monthlies—devoted to Fashion and Pure Literature. $2.50 a year; Two copies $4.00; Eight (and one *gratis*) $16. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES given as premiums. Send 15 cents for a sample copy to DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Single numbers for sale by the News Dealers. [Dec 22.

1866. THE LADY'S FRIEND—The best of the Monthlies—devoted to LITERATURE and FASHION. $2.50 a year. We give Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated $55 Sewing Machines on the following terms:—
Twenty copies and the Sewing Machine, $70.
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Send 15 cents for a sample copy to DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 22, '65.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL

PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CHECKS,
CERTIFICATES,
BONDS,
DEEDS,
REGISTERS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,

FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All Work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.* 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Meddicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York*;

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20,'65.–1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y.

Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

Since the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense.—To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

IT IS ENTIRELY VEGETABLE—PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞ Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞ Price 25 cents per bottle.

***Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y.

Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, to destroy Worms is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle.—Prepared by
S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.
☞ For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, 1865—1y

Foutz's Mixture is the best Liniment for man and Beast now in use.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slaveirng, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few ot these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.
☞ For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford Pa. Aug. 11, '65—1y.

The above medicines can be had at manufacturer's prices of Johnson, Holloway & Cowden Phil'a., J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Laughton & Rushfield, Wheeling, Va.